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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.78

June 15, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 87
Humidity 84 75

June 15, 1916, Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 83
Humidity 93 77

7682 日六廿月四

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1917.

伍拜禮 號伍十月六英曆舊 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

A ZEPPELIN DESTROYED.

Good Work by the Navy.

London, June 14.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the Navy had destroyed Zeppelin L.42 in the North Sea.

No Survivors.

Later.

An official announcement states that no survivors of the L.42 have been seen.

How the Zeppelin Met Her Fate.

London, June 14.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said that the Zeppelin was destroyed this morning. Soon after being attacked, it burst into flames fore and aft, broke in two, and fell into the sea.

THE GREEK ABDICATION.

London and Paris Greatly Relieved.

London, June 13.

There is general relief felt here and in Paris at the abdication of King Constantine.

It is emphasised that thereby the Allies' position at Salonica is immensely strengthened, while a great blow has been struck at German influence and intrigue in the Mediterranean.

French newspapers foreshadow the possibility of M. Venizelos being ultimately Premier, and urge the internment of several leading hostile personages still remaining in Athens.

A Greek General's Treachery.

London, June 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Salonica says that the operations in Thessaly continued on Monday night. Elassona and Tirnova were occupied quietly.

Larissa was surrounded by cavalry on Tuesday morning, and the Greek General Baivas said there would not be any resistance, but a Greek Colonel treacherously ordered the troops posted behind the barracks to fire. French cavalry replied, and a fusillade lasted until ten o'clock in the morning. Six French were killed, and 20 wounded. The Greek casualties were sixty, besides which two Colonels, fifty-one officers and 200 men were taken prisoners. General Baivas has been arrested.

Constantine's Proclamation.

London, June 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens says that ex-King Constantine has issued a Proclamation stating:—"Obeying necessity and fulfilling my duty towards Greece, I am departing from my beloved country with the Heir to the Throne, leaving my son Alexander on the Throne. I beg you to accept my decision calmly, as the slightest incident may lead to a great catastrophe."

GERMAN PEACE TALK.

President Wilson on His Object.

London, June 14.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, President Wilson, in his "Flag Day" address in Washington Monument Grounds, warned the American people that Germany, having carried out the greater part of her immediate plan of conquest, was intriguing for peace with the object of securing her aggressions. He emphasised that the peace of which the Wilhelmstrasse had been talking for over a year was not peace upon Germany's own initiative, but upon the initiative of nations over which Germany now thought she had the advantage. A little of the peace talk, continued the President, had been public, but most of it was private. It had come through to him through all sorts of channels and in all sorts of guises, but Germany's terms were never disclosed.

THE UNREST IN CHINA.

Suggested Joint Declaration by Allies.

London, June 13.

Reuter understands that the United States has addressed a Note to the Allies and China, deploring the internal dissensions in China, urging the necessity of national unity, and proposing that some form of joint declaration shall be addressed to China.

Serious Trouble Expected.

London, June 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Peking states that Chiang, Chao-tung, the Chief of Police, has accepted the acting Premiership and has countersigned the Presidential Mandate dissolving Parliament.

It is believed that the dissolution will result in serious complications, the Southern Provinces having telegraphed to the President that they will not recognise his authority.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Surprise Enemy Attack Fails.

London, June 14.

An Italian official message states:—"The enemy made a surprise attack on our new positions at Mount Ortigara and the Asiago Plateau, but the surprise failed. He then attacked in force with extreme violence, but was thrown back in disorder with heavy loss. We frustrated several surprise attacks on the Julian Front."

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

FRESH BRITISH ADVANCE.

Enemy Abandons Important Sections.

London, June 14.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—"A further advance to the east of Messines, combined with pressure from the southern front of our attack, compelled the enemy to abandon important sections of the first line, between the Lys River and St. Yves."

We followed up the enemy closely, and considerably progressed east of Ploegsteert Wood.

We also gained ground near Ospaard, and carried out raids north of Ballocourt and south of Hooge.

The Germans Still Retiring.

London, June 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters states that the effect of the victory at Messines continues to develop.

The enemy withdrawal is extending southward, and we now occupy the German front-line trenches from Ploegsteert Wood to the bank of the River Lys, where it bends sharply to the west, nearly midway to Armentieres.

The German heavy shells are generally falling from the extreme range, indicating that the enemy has withdrawn his big guns as far as possible without actually putting them out of action.

Our patrols are harassing the enemy as much as possible, and we are steadily bombarding his new positions.

The country over which the Germans are now retiring is low and marshy, but owing to the long drought our progress at present is not difficult.

The strategic situation is assuming a phase full of most interesting possibilities.

THE PETROGRAD CONFERENCE.

Instructions to An American Delegate.

London, June 14.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, Mr. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour, has cabled Mr. Duncan, U.S. Delegate of the American Mission to Russia, advising him to attend if invited to the conference at Petrograd to consider the advisability of calling a World Congress of Socialists and Trades Unionists. The message continues:—"Of course, you will insist on an acceptance of the fundamental principles of democracy for every country, also the necessity for all people of each country living their own lives and working out their own destinies. America entered the war in order to safeguard these principles. American labour will fight for the destruction of autocracy, and will fight for the maintenance of democracy."

THE MUNITIONS EXPLOSION.

Fifty Killed and Many Injured.

London, June 14.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that fifty were killed and many injured in the explosion which occurred at Ashton-under-Lyne, particulars of which were cabled yesterday.

Much Damage Done.

London, June 14.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said that the explosion was at a privately-owned works. Much damage was done to the neighbouring mills, workshops and dwellings.

THE LIQUOR TRADE.

Government Favors State Purchase.

London, June 14.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government had decided to appoint Commissioners to settle the terms of the State acquisition of the liquor trade, either in war-time or after the war. The Government favoured such acquisition, but the House of Commons would be given an opportunity of considering the matter before anything was settled.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Punishment of Military Offenders.

London, June 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Government has decreed that military insubordination, mutiny, desertion, refusal to fight and inciting others to any of these acts, will be punishable by penal servitude with loss of all rights, including property.

Examination of Treaties.

London, June 14.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the Cabinet has discussed a Note which it is sending to the Allies immediately regarding the calling of an inter-Allied Conference, to examine co-jointly the various inter-Allied Treaties.

GENERAL SMUTS AND THE CABINET.

London, June 14.

The newspapers generally express satisfaction at the prospect of General Smuts joining the War Cabinet. The Morning Post states that everything depends upon the decision of the Union.

(In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

RENEWED SUBMARINE ACTIVITY.

Thirty-two Vessels Sunk.

London, June 13.

The Admiralty announces that the arrivals during the week were 2,767 and sailings 2,522. Twenty-two vessels over 1,000 tons and ten under 1,000 tons were sunk. Twenty-three were unsuccessfully attacked. Six fishing vessels were sunk.

The Increase Expected.

London, June 14.

The increase in sinkings was expected and is attributed to the return of submarines which had been refitting; hence, there is no depression regarding the returns which are still considerably below those of the enemy's most active weeks.

A POSTHUMOUS HONOUR.

London, June 14.

The French Government has conferred the Legion of Honour on the late Major Redmond.

NEW FOOD CONTROLLER.

London, June 14.

It is stated that Lord Rothermere will succeed Lord Devonport as Food Controller.

GENERAL PERSHING IN PARIS.

London, June 14.

A telegram from Reuter's correspondent in Paris states that General Pershing, U.S.A., has arrived there.

MR. HENDERSON ADDRESSES RUSSIAN TROOPS.

Petrograd, June 14.

Mr. Henderson addressed four thousand soldiers explaining the British point of view and had a fine reception.

GERMAN DIPLOMAT'S RETURN.

Amsterdam, June 14.

The German diplomat von Henting has returned to Berlin from a political mission of two years duration in Australasia. He visited Persia, Afghanistan, Turkistan and China, returning via North America and Norway.

The "Koelnische Volkszeitung's" Berlin correspondent states that von Henting had an important diplomatic mission to the Amir. The political, economic and scientific details of the mission will certainly arouse the deepest interest when they can be published after the war.

A WEEK'S CAPTURES.

London, June 14.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"Our total captures since June 7th are now 7,342 including 145 officers. We have also taken 47 guns, 212 machine guns and 80 trench mortars. We drove off a raiding party this morning north-westward of Lens. We brought down yesterday three German aeroplanes and drove down two. Our anti-aircraft guns shot down one machine inside our lines. All of our machines returned."

THE RAID ON LONDON.

Estimate of the Casualties.

London, June 14.

In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Bonar Law estimated that between 80 and 90 were killed and 400 injured in the air raid.

Nearly a Hundred Deaths.

London, June 14.

An official announcement states:—"The casualties in the air raid now total as follows:—Killed: 55 men, 16 women and 26 children. Injured: 223 men, 122 women and 94 children. There was no military or naval damage."

Terrible School Scenes.

London, June 14.

Considering the shower of bombs, including aerial torpedoes, in populous districts, there were miraculously escapes. For instance, tenements inhabited by at least two thousand five hundred people had thousands of windows smashed, the roadway was holed, etc., but not a single fatality occurred.

Bombs fell on a school without exploding; also in the vicinity of another school where the children, marshalled in the yard on the alarm being given, kept on singing while the raid was in progress. All escaped scatheless. But harrowing scenes were witnessed at an East End school where a bomb penetrated the roof, killing a girl on the top floor and several boys in the senior class on the next floor. It then exploded in the infant room on the ground floor, scattering sixty-four infants and reducing the forms and tables to a chaotic mass. The two women teachers, uninjured but covered with blood, worked heroically recovering the dead and injured, many of the latter being limless.

SERIOUS MUNITIONS EXPLOSION.

London, June 14.

It is announced that a serious munitions explosion has occurred at Ashton-under-Lyne, causing numerous casualties.

(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, June 13.

Silver is steady.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Beneficial Acts of Peace.

Viscount Masatomi Okochi, Professor of the Imperial University, Tokyo, and the other Japanese delegates to the Rome Congress of the Commercial Committees of the Parliaments of the Allied Powers, were entertained at luncheon at the House of Commons recently by Sir John Randles, chairman of the British Committee. The Japanese Ambassador was among the company.

In toasting him and the delegates, Lord Robert Cecil testified to the deep appreciation felt by the Allies for the help given by Japan in the war. Both in geographical features and in sea characteristics Japan and Great Britain had much in common, and quite apart from political considerations there had always been a natural sympathy between the peoples of the two nations. He expressed impatience and disgust at the German sneers at commercial nations, and declared that the arts of peace seemed now to be no less noble and far more beneficial than the arts of war. (Cheers.) Subversion of commerce in German military and political advantage was an aspect of the heresy which it was the Allies' task to uproot. The Japanese Ambassador, in replying, emphasised the importance of the Rome Conference in view of the possibility that after the war the Central Powers would have to report to measures equally unscrupulous in the commercial struggle.

Speaking of the strength of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, he said that there never had been a time when the ties of friendship and the bond of good understanding and concord had been stronger than to-day, or when the intercourse of the peoples was in greater consonance with the spirit of the Alliance. He was firmly convinced that these relations would grow, and he would spare no effort to promote that end. (Cheers.) The military power of Germany had been wiped out from the Kiaochow part of the globe, and it seemed to him that the day was not far distant when the same fate would befall her everywhere.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bandman Opera Co.—"High Jinks" Theatre Royal at 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Wednesday, June 27.
Gymkhana Entries Close.

Saturday, July 7.
Taird Gymkhana Meeting
Happy Valley; 3.30 p.m.

War Cost and Shipping Losses.
In his speech at the meeting in Liverpool of the General Steam Navigation Company, recently the chairman, Mr. White, stated that twelve thousand millions of pounds had been spent on the war, not that the shipping losses amounted to twelve millions of pounds.

NOTICES.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS.

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THE CHEAPEST BECAUSE IT LASTS THE LONGEST

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THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

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No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death,
and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.

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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
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LEMONS.

BROOKE'S
FINEST

LEMON SQUASH

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AND

MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.,

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THE OCEAN MARINE
INSURANCE CO., LTD.

AND
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

The Undersigned AGENTS for
the above Company are prepared
to ACCEPT RISKS against
FIRE at Current Rates.

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Yorkshire

Insurance Co., Ltd.

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AGENTS.

ASTHMA
CAN BE CURED.

WHEN why be half suffocated, and sit up
all night coughing and gasping for
breath when a SINGLE dose of

NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt relief and
ensure a good night's rest? This, the
only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered
by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
a sufferer for many years, will, if taken
when necessary, effect a radical cure of
this terrible incurable malady.

Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON
& Co., Ltd. and all Chemist and Patent
Medicine Vendors.

Price: £2.50 per bottle.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. Z. H. FAN, a Chinese graduate
studied in literature, has been a teacher
to European officials and merchants in
this colony for ten years.
He has a good method of training Europeans
to pass Chinese examinations, and is possessed
of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher.
He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin
and Hakka.
Those who intend learning the Chinese
language are requested to write, care of
"The Telegraph" office or direct to 36,
Ailing Street, First floor.

MEE CHEUNG

PHOTOGRAPHER.

Ice House Street. Telephone 1013.

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Kitchen and Restaurant. Roof Garden and Social Rooms. European Dinner
Room. Swimming Pool.

P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

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A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the
principal Banks. Noted for the best food, refreshments, accommodation and cleanliness.
Cuisine under European Supervision.

A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 11.30 p.m. to 1.30 a.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.
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First class and most up-to-date Residential and Tourist Hotel. Two minutes
from the Ferry. Moderate tariff and most excellent cuisine under entirely European
management. Monthly and Family rates can be arranged on most reasonable
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Apply—THE MANAGERESS, Kowloon.
Telegraphic Address: "TERMOTEL." Code Used: A.B.C. 5th Edn.

PRIVATE HARTING HOTEL.

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EVERY Comfort. Large and airy Rooms, suitable for Married
Couples or single Ladies or Gentlemen. Excellent Cuisine
under the Personal Supervision of the Proprietress.
Tel. No. K 298. MRS. E. O. MURPHY, Proprietress.

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SEASIDE HEALTH RESORT, WITHIN EASY REACH OF HONGKONG.
Fishing, Boating, Fishing, Walking, Invigorating Breezes, For Houses or
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Address: S. D. HICKIE.
Act. Hon. Secretary.

NEW MACAO HOTEL.

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and management. The
Hotel now offers, for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea.
It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect.
Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Bath, Electric Light and Fans,
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UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
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ARTHUR E. ODELL.

(Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England, and
Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.E.)

NORTH POINT HOTEL.

(Late Belle View), Shau Ki Wan Road.

TRAMS PASS THE DOOR EVERY FEW MINUTES.

The above Hotel has been thoroughly renovated and newly
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Inspection of our Grounds and Hotel cordially invited. Our frontage
is within a few yards of the sea, with superb Hill Scenery at the
back. We have two first-class Bowling Alleys, Tennis Court,
Sea-bathing and dressing rooms, with fresh water shower baths
always available.

Tea Gardens have been specially laid out entirely separate
from the Hotel dept., where ladies may come and bring children
to enjoy a splendid cup of Linton's tea with Cakes, Ice Creams,
Lemon Squash and Iced Aerated Waters, Etc.

ANY MEALS MAY BE HAD AT ALL TIMES "A LA CARTE."

This Hotel is now conducted under entirely New Regime and
Management and everything hitherto objectionable has been
strictly eliminated. All Wines, Beers, Liquors &c. are guaranteed
first-class quality only and true to name on label.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.

WILLIAM H. ELLERMAN,
Manager.

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Have Just Received the
NEW 88 NOTE

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ALL METAL
AUTO PIANO

This Unique instrument IS THE
FIRST OF ITS KIND IN THE
COLONY, and must not be confused
with other player pianos on the
market. It embodies all the newest
ideas and devices giving human
delicacy and control. Its all metal
pneumatics are never affected by damp.
Call in and hear this perfect instrument.

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DRAGON MOTOR CAR Co.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE.

PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and Macao for the
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PROPRIETOR, C. LAURISSEN.

Tel. 482.

FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSION.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

GENERAL NEWS.

The King's Thoroughbred.
Spey Pearl, the celebrated
thoroughbred, given by the King
to Canada, has arrived safely and
is in splendid condition.

Rev. Dr. Fitch.

Rev. Dr. Fitch, Ningchow, is
leaving for a trip to the far west
of China for his health's sake.
During his absence the Rev. R.
J. McMullen will be in charge of
the Union Committee Work.

Off to the Front.

Mr. H. G. Manwaring, of Evans,
Pugh & Co., has left Hankow to
join H.M. forces. Mr. P. Busby,
who has been engaged erecting
the Alfred Holt new premises on
the Hankow bank, has also left
for similar service.

The "Evils of Red Tape."

Count Terauchi, the Premier of
Japan, was not reputed to have
radical leanings. He has, how-
ever, urged all officials "to avoid
the evils of red-tape" among
other hindrances to speedy and
efficient service.

Capt. Llewellyn Jones.

News has been received from
Capt. R. Llewellyn Jones that he
is again in France, having joined
his former Regiment—15th
King's Royal Rifles. His younger
brother Rhy is also "somewhere"
in France, with the big guns.
Tientsin Merchant for the Front.
Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Cockell left
Tientsin for Weihaiwei on Sunday
morning. Mr. Cockell has offered
his services to the Government,
and as they have been accepted,
says the P. and T. Times, he is
withdrawing from the firm of
Collins & Co. in which he is a
partner.

Ciro's Out of Bounds.

The following notification was
issued recently from the Head-
quarters of the Brigade of
Guards:—"I have to inform you
that, by order of Lieut. General
Sir Francis Lloyd, K.C.B., C.Y.O.,
D.S.O., Commanding the London
district, Ciro's Restaurant,
Orange Street, W.C., is placed
out of bounds for all troops as
from this date."

The Kaiser in the Crystal.

Holding up a small crystal,
produced at Tottenham Police
Court, in a fortune-telling case,
Major Malone, chairman of the
Barob, said: "I can see the Kaiser
running away." The accused was
a married woman named Elizabeth
Merry, and when her house was
raided a large number of girls
were waiting to have their
fortunes told. A fine of 40s. was
imposed.

How to Excel in Diplomacy.

The Hamburger Fremdenblatt
finds the secret of Sir George
Buchanan's success in Russia in
the fact that he plays golf.—Golf
requires the patience of an angel,
superhuman endurance, and an
equable temperament. One
strikes a thousand times in vain
in the air. After all Sir
George Buchanan, who is the
British Ambassador at Petrograd,
in his surroundings is only doing
what every good Scot does all his
life long. He walked round the
whole golf field of Europe for
years until at last he was able in
Petrograd to hurl the ball into
the goal.

Wedding Mystery.

Mystery surrounds the failure
to celebrate a wedding service
which was to have been performed
at St. Ethelbert's Roman
Catholic Church, Slough, recent-
ly. The parties were Lieut. St.
Vincent Parker Jervis, R.N.V.R.,
and Miss Marianne Roller. Miss
Roller is stated to be the
daughter of residents at Burn-
ham. The bride and bride-
groom drove up to the church in
a motor-car, with another per-
son, said to be a maid of the lady's
parents, and the only other people
present were the priest, Father
Clements, and the vergor. Every-
thing was ready for the ceremony,
which was by special licence,
when the priest found that the
registrars was not present. Appar-
ently he had been expected by
the bridegroom, but as he failed
to appear, the priest announced
that failure to comply with all
the legal formalities must have
occasioned his absence, and that
he could not, therefore, proceed
with the wedding.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

Just arrived, Fresh assorted
American Sweets & Frys
Chocolates.

GENERAL NEWS.

Promoting the Maize Industry.
The South African Maize Breeders' Growers' and Judges' Association has received from Mr. G. F. Jooste, Johannesburg, a most generous offer for the promotion of the South African maize industry. This takes the form of a gift of \$1,000 per annum for three years, to be expended by the Association in any manner calculated to achieve that object, and it is understood that Mr. Jooste has expressed his willingness to double the amount of his donation should the manner in which it is decided to apply it appeal to him as being likely to produce satisfactory results.

Solar Phenomenon.
An extraordinary phenomenon was seen in connection with the sun in Calcutta on April 25. A great halo surrounded that luminary and the effect was pronounced at the Alipore Observatory to be due to refraction due to the presence of ice crystals in cirrus clouds which are very high above the earth. The solar halos are by no means uncommon, but that visible was exceptionally well developed. The mock sun which was visible at one time was due to the intersection of two of the several circles usually associated with this phenomenon.

Well-known Billiard Player.
News has been received of the death of Alec Taylor, the well-known professional billiard player, and former Yorkshire champion. He was on his way to Egypt, where he had been engaged to play a series of games, and was taken ill at Malta, where he died suddenly some weeks ago. Aged about forty-two, Taylor made his professional debut in Leeds, but had played very little billiards in England for some years. He had visited South Africa, Japan, America, Canada, India, Ceylon, Australia, and China.

German Government and the Truth.
The German Government has confiscated an entire issue of the *Vossische Zeitung* in which the naval expert, Captain Persius, admitted that submarines would not be able to secure victory for Germany. The *Times* says that the improvement shown in the defence against submarines last month is what the country has been led to expect from the confident statements made by Mr. Lloyd George and Admiral Lacy. Apparently the measures taken by the navy are having earlier success than was expected.

Something to the Kaiser's Credit.
In view of the Kaiser's lasting credit that he made every effort to hold America's friendship," writes Otto Hoe-zach, political expert of the *Berlin Kreuzzeitung*. "We cannot blame him because America is against us, but we do blame the German-Americans, who must realise that the Fatherland is deeply disappointed in them." Capt. Persius, the *Berlin Tageblatt's* naval expert, says: "It is foolish to treat America's entry into the war lightly. It would be a fatal mistake to regard America's economic strength as the only important factor for an enemy. The military strength of the United States is not to be met with a shrug of the shoulders, otherwise we shall make the same mistake as we did about the military strength of Great Britain." The *Berlin Nachrichten's* military critic calculates that the United States has 15,000,000 men capable of military service, and says its armies may prove the decisive factor in the war.

WINCARNIS.

The Wine of Life.

Wincarnis creates a wealth of new, rich, red blood, which brings the roses back to your cheeks, gives a sparkle to the eyes—and surcharges the whole body with new vitality and new life. That is why over 10,000 doctors recommend Wincarnis.

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NOTICES.

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FROM

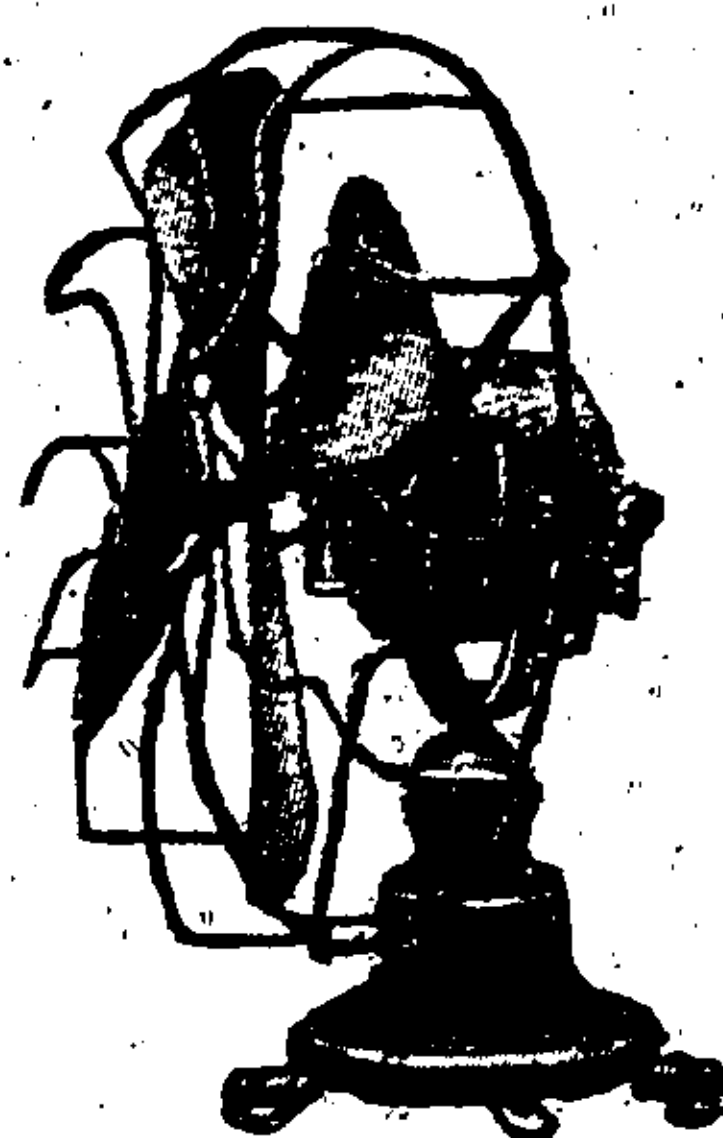
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Lane at rear. Suitable for Offices
Apply—Clark & Co.TO BE LET.—First class
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board. Electric Light and Bells.
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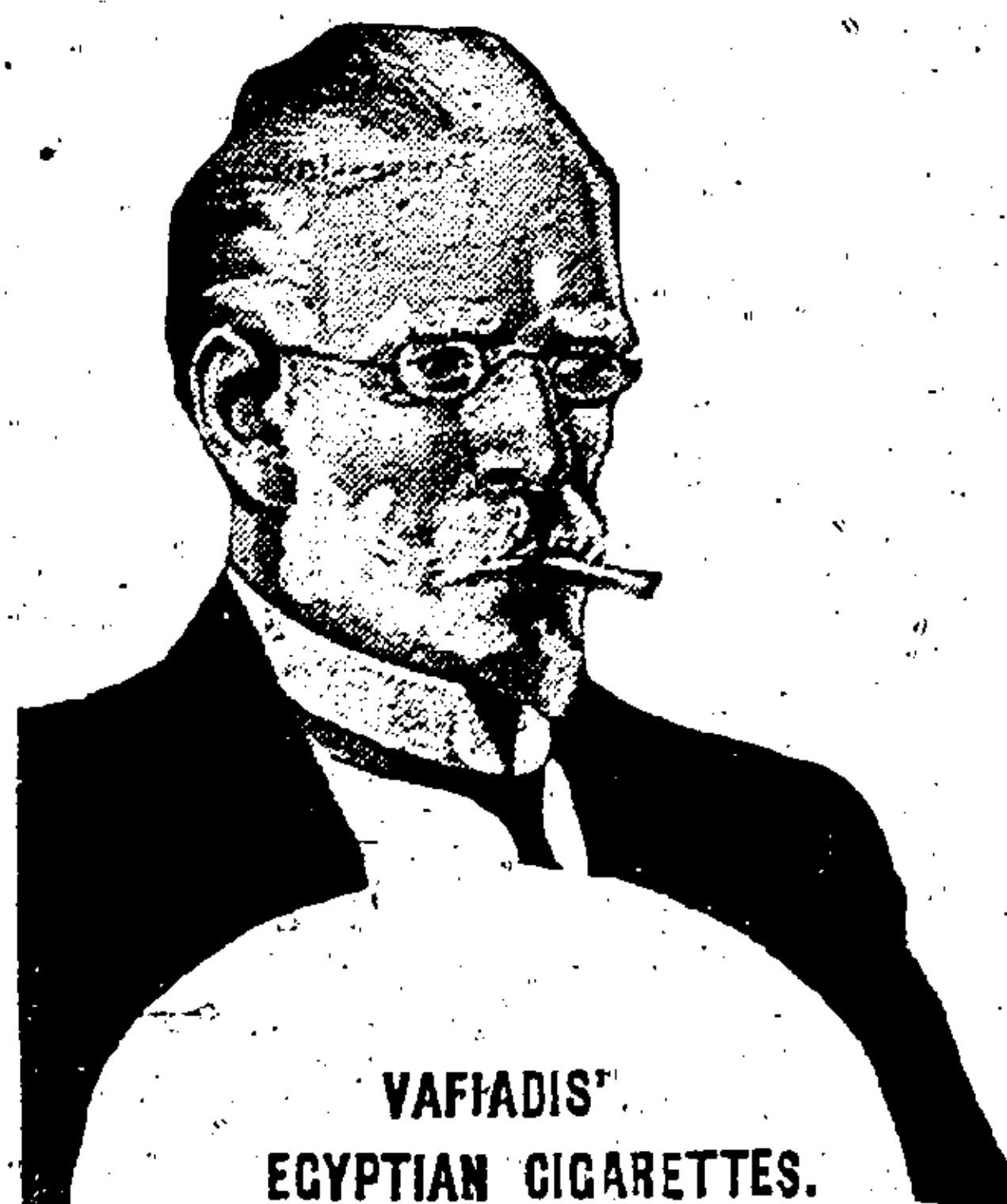
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NOTICES.

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Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
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Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
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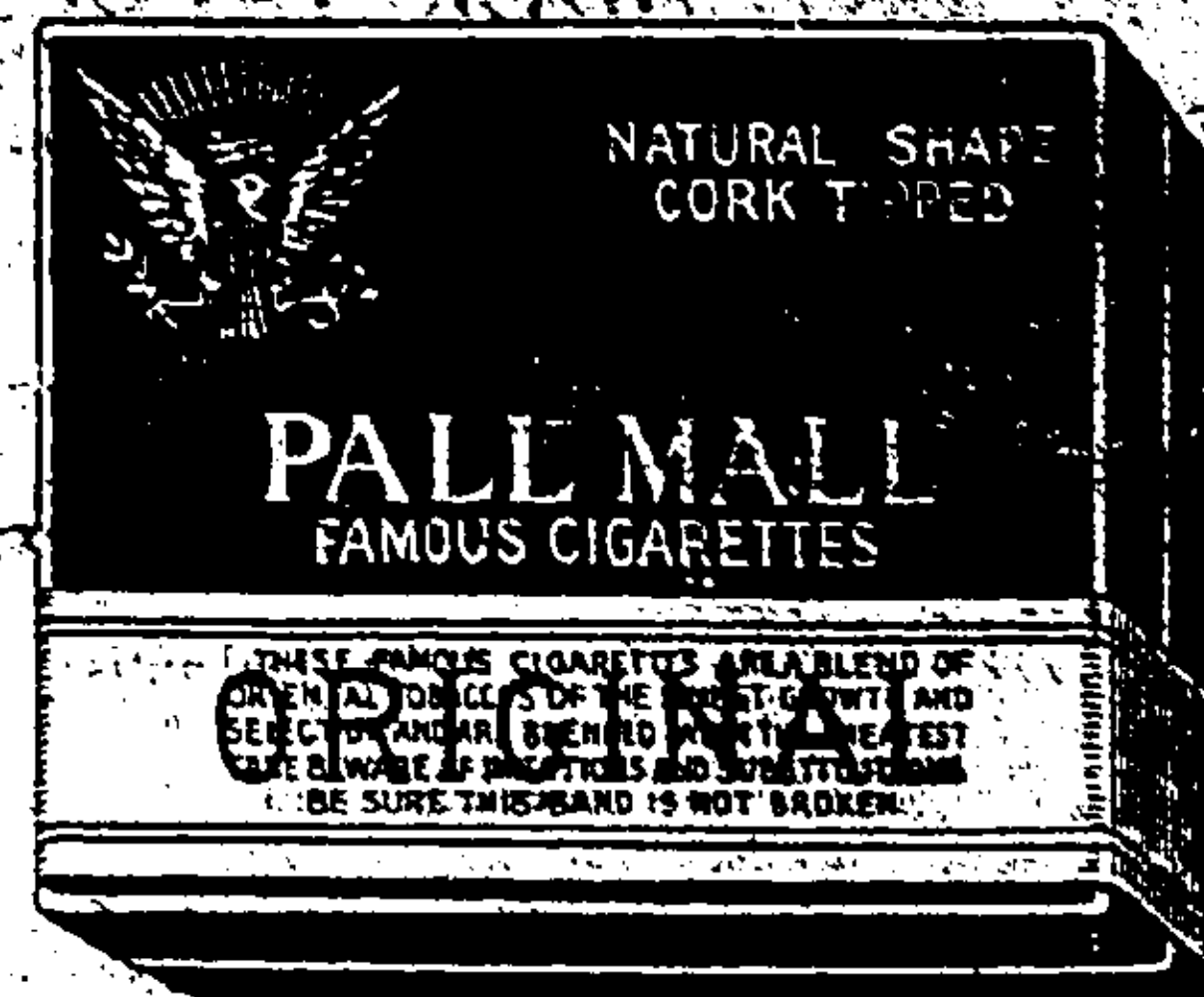
MACKENZIE'S FOOT RELIEF POWDER.

is especially adapted for overcoming the undue per-
spiration and sensitiveness of the feet during hot weather.
This powder will be found invaluable for correcting those
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PRICES FIFTY CENTS PER TIN.

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RAIN COATS.WE HAVE A LARGE SELECTION OF
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MADE AND ARE THOROUGHLY WATERPROOF.ROXFORD
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24 H.P. Lightweight opposed cylinders	Price \$500.00
5 " Little Twin	\$650.00
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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union

Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1917.

WHY?

We have often endeavoured to understand why it is that in Hongkong very many useful laws which adorn our statute books are never enforced, and we still seeking to discover an answer which will do justice to all concerned. Similarly, the point must have often occurred to most people living in the Colony, as it has to us, that the Ordinance which is supposed to operate against gambling is enforced in anything but a fair and discriminating manner. Why these things should be, we will not endeavour to investigate, but we do not hesitate to say that the general impression of British justice would be vastly enhanced if, on the one hand, laws which cannot, for some obscure reason or other, be consistently applied were repealed, and, on the other, those which remain on the statute book were actively operated. Then we should feel, and all sections of the community would appreciate the implied assurance, that laws in Hongkong are made, not to be regarded as dead letters, but to be obeyed.

These observations are inspired by a case which recently engaged the attention of one of our magistrates, in which a somewhat novel method of gambling was disclosed. It appears that Chinese villagers at Aberdeen were in the habit of visiting a butcher's shop and placing ten-cent wagers on the likely weight of portions of meat as they were sliced off, the nearest correct amount being awarded a goose. His Worship decided that this constituted a lottery, and fined the defendant. Most probably on the facts of the case, and on the law as well, the magistrate was quite right in the view he took. We are not quarrelling with the decision, but what we do seek enlightenment on is this:—Why is the power of the anti-gambling law exerted in instances of this kind, and generally, against the Chinese coolie class, whereas the most flagrant breaches of the Ordinance among other sections of the community are knowingly ignored? It is an old query, which has often been put, we know, but is it not about time that we shook ourselves free of all hypocrisy and faced the question fairly and squarely, as Britons should? Apart from the periodic gambling at the Racecourse, cash sweeps are quite frequently arranged in connection with events of a sporting character in Hongkong, while raffles, public and private, have become quite a feature since the war. All these, we imagine, come just as much within the definition of a lottery as does the innocent little "flatter" which has now been denied the villagers of Aberdeen, but where have we heard of anyone being prosecuted for arranging a raffle, or for running a sweep? Surely if the law is operated in one instance, it should be in the other. How else is justice to be attained?

We do not advocate the strict application of the anti-gambling laws here. Rather would we see such a modification thereof, or, if the effect cannot be reached by any other means, an abolition of such laws—as would ensure everybody's being treated alike. The absolute prevention of gambling can never be accomplished, whatever laws are enforced. It is in human nature to take "a sporting chance." We see that in every sphere of life—business is often conducted on that basis; it always is, indeed, when it comes to "forward" dealings. That being the case, why these constant gambling raids on the poorer class of Chinese, who are prepared to risk a few cash on the turn of luck and who sometimes lose their lives in endeavouring to escape from the police? Not so long ago, such a raid (happily with no loss of life) was carried out on the very night on which heavy betting was being openly indulged in at a public function attended by quite an assembly of police officials. Such a state of affairs constitutes a most unfortunate anomaly, and one from which undesirable conclusions are bound to be drawn. If there is a solution to the problem, we should say it will best be found by giving these poor Chinese coolies a rest from the attentions of the police. At any rate, let us try to administer the laws, whether in regard to gambling or anything else, with all-round justice, and with common fairness.

London's Latest Aerial Raid.

Notwithstanding the fact that it is stated in the telegrams referring to the latest aerial raid on London that there was an "entire absence of panic," it is nevertheless evident that the raid was one of the most serious that has occurred in the Metropolis. A large number of people—men, women and children, mostly, if not all, civilians—were killed, while many also were injured. It is thus clear that the idea we were inclined to entertain some little time ago to the effect that our anti-aircraft guns were now more than a match for the aerial invaders will require to be revised, though it certainly seemed that we were justified in thus thinking, so far as the Zeppelins were concerned. Our gunners having accounted for several Zeppelins, the enemy had evidently concluded that further raids with such costly and bulky machines would be worse than futile. They had therefore been withdrawn from the aerial fighting arena, so far as England was concerned, and we had in consequence bugged the fond delusion to our souls that the enemy had had enough of aerial raids. During the past few weeks, however, we have had good reason to doubt the soundness of this conclusion, as both with regard to the raid just reported and that of a few weeks ago, the enemy did a considerable amount of damage. The Hun, it would seem, has definitely given up the use of the Zeppelin aircraft, and as he undoubtedly had high hopes as to the invincibility of such machines, it is gratifying to know that we have certainly scored over him in this direction, which must be very gallant to him after what he expected.

Disquieting Measure of Success.

It must be admitted that both in this latest raid and in the one that immediately preceded it, the enemy has had a measure of success that is somewhat disquieting, simply because it reveals that, good as our anti-aircraft has been proved to be in dealing with Zeppelin machines, it leaves something to be desired in coping with aeroplanes flying at a high altitude and arriving over our shores in fairly large numbers. The result of this latest raid indicates, as indeed all the other raids have indicated just as clearly, that the enemy continues to drop bombs indiscriminately in flying over London or any other part of the south coast. No doubt the Germans, with their usual facility of invention or, to call it by a plainer phrase, their ability to lie, will credit themselves with having done much injury to military buildings, etc. The facts, however, give the lie direct to this most conclusively, as no damage whatever, the telegrams assure us, occurred at military stations. Only little children and many women and men fell victims to the Hun's indiscriminating destructive powers.

The Enemy's Delusion.

What the enemy hopes to accomplish by such diabolic actions is still as difficult as ever to conjecture aright. If the creation of panic is his object and his hope—a widespread panic that will bring pressure on the Government to think seriously of negotiating with a view to an early peace—then the enemy, as he caught long ago to have discovered, is doomed to disappointment, for the British cannot and will not relinquish their fixed determination, simply because of the occasional successes of aerial raiders. Such raids will have quite the opposite effect, as they cause the people to be more than ever determined to bring against the enemy everything that can weaken him effectually, and ultimately compel him to acknowledge defeat. The lesson of the present raid is precisely that of similar raids, namely, that the enemy is as callous as ever, and that he still believes in dropping bombs indiscriminately. It also points to the fact that we must perfect our anti-aircraft weapons and be ready to cope as smartly and as satisfactorily with numerous aeroplanes as we were in dealing with Zeppelin machines.

DAY BY DAY.

GOOD ACTIONS ARE THE INVISIBLE HINGES OF THE DOORS OF HEAVEN.—Victor Hugo.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the birthday of King Gustaf of Sweden, who was born in 1858.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 5.7/16d.

Canton Trip. The a.s. Fatsan is to leave for Canton to-morrow, at 10 p.m., returning from Canton on Sunday at 4 p.m.

Tennis "At Home." The second "At Home" in connection with the Wigwam Tennis Club, Kowloon, is to be held to-morrow from 3 to 6 p.m. There will be a Spoon Competition.

Misplaced Trust. It has been reported to the Police by Chan Tsan, the money-changer at the Star Ferry, Kowloon, that a foki of his was entrusted with \$650, but that he has absconded with the money.

Back from the States. A Chinese, who has just returned from America, was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with having 18 rounds of revolver ammunition in his possession without a permit. A fine of \$15 was imposed.

A Widow Killed. The Police report that the body of a Chinese female, aged 30 years, has been sent to the public mortuary. The woman was accidentally killed by a quantity of earth and stones falling on her whilst she was at work in Sands Street, West Point. The woman was a widow, living at 18, Third Street.

Alleged Forgery. Two Chinese boatmen were charged before Mr. J. R. Woods, at the Police Court this morning, with forging a bill. The facts of the case are that the men went into Messrs. Wing On's shop and presented a bill purporting to be for goods supplied to the Wing On Company. The shop at once detected that it was a fraud, and the men were arrested and charged. The case was remanded for a week.

Possession of Gunpowder. Before Mr. J. R. Woods, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese, who said he was unemployed, was charged with the illegal possession of 21 lbs. of black gunpowder, at Chung Sha Wan. The man was arrested by a Chinese detective, and stated that he had made the gunpowder at Kowloon Fong for the purpose of blasting stones. His Worship imposed a fine of \$25, or one month's hard labour.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve), state:—

Band and Orchestra. Monday, June 18.—Orchestra Practice.

Thursday, June 21.—Band Practice.

Parades Central. Monday, June 18.—Whole of No. 2 Company.

Tuesday, June 19.—Recruits of all Companies. Also Ambulance Platoon.

Wednesday, June 20.—Whole of No. 3 Company.

Thursday, June 21.—Recruits of all Companies.

Friday, June 22.—Whole of No. 1 Platoon.

Helmetts will be worn on all the above parades. Those not yet fitted with same must wear caps and covers. The Chief Inspector (Musketry) will inspect all rifles and cleaning gear on these parades.

No. 3 Platoon. From and including Thursday, June 21, and during the Ramadan Fast, the members of this Platoon are exempt from all except patrol duties.

"Police Reserve Gazette." Section Commanders are requested to assist the management by obtaining the renewal of subscriptions from the men of their respective Commands. Subscriptions of \$1 for a further period of 5 months are now due.

TIENTSIN CUSTOMS REPORT.

Points Regarding Chinese Goods.

Under the heading of Chinese Goods—Exports, Abroad and Coastwise (including Re-exports) Mr. Massé, the Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin, says that the export trade at that port for 1916 reached a total value of 48.71 million taels, which constitutes a decrease of just over a million taels from the net total of 1915. There was a steady demand throughout the year from Japan, Europe and America for all the principal products of the Tientsin district. Dealing with the item "Foreign Goods"—Imports Direct and Coastwise—Mr. Massé says:—The value of foreign imports which reached Tientsin direct from foreign countries amounted to 44.33 million taels, and of foreign imports from Chinese ports to 15.47 million taels, making a total value for foreign imports of 59.80 million taels. From this latter figure must be deducted the value of foreign goods re-exported—2.19 million taels (0.74 million to foreign countries and 1.45 million to Chinese ports), leaving a net importation of 57.61 million taels, which is an increase of 4.75 million taels over the figures for 1915. Direct arrivals came forward in reduced quantities during the year, since the cost of nearly all manufactured articles had risen so much, owing to the sources of supply having been still further restricted by the war, as to be beyond the ideas of native consumers. They would not place large forward contracts for direct deliveries, but contented themselves with buying small lots from Shanghai and southern ports whenever good terms were obtainable. The importations of cotton piece goods were not much below normal on the whole, in spite of there having been a sudden rise of prices in summer, when it was known that the American cotton crop was short. The most noteworthy decrease was in Japanese drills and sheetings, which fell from 794,000 and over 1,000,000 pieces respectively in 1915 to 400,000 and 675,000 pieces. This was due to the fact that the Chinese now largely manufacture these cloths themselves on machine-driven looms from imported yarn and that the duty treatment accorded by the Chinese Government to these Chinese factory products enables them to compete on equal terms with the foreign article. A large business was done in the import of overcoating cloth, as the tendency is growing among the Chinese to adopt the foreign style of overcoat, worn over the ordinary Chinese dress. Arrivals of nearly all kinds of metals fell off, principally owing to their high cost and continued demands abroad. Prices rose far above pre-war rates, and deliveries were often delayed many months, owing to priority being given to Government requirements. Sheets and plates fell from 34,391 piculs in 1915 to 18,809 piculs, partly owing to the export from England of all these exceeding 4-inch in thickness having been prohibited. Iron rails fell from 122,145 piculs to only 798 piculs. They were practically unobtainable abroad, as all the production was needed for home consumption. Tinned plates fell from 63,077 piculs in 1915 to 22,987 piculs, as the local oil companies drew largely on their accumulated stocks for making tins, and the high prices placed this article of trade beyond the reach of native consumers. Importations of kerosene oil fell from 27 million gallons in 1915 to 18 million gallons. Import tonnage was difficult to obtain, and the high prices resulting from largely increased freight caused sales during the year to fall off. A novel feature was the importation of large quantities of case oil from Japan, as much as 1½ million gallons reaching the port. The proximity of Japan to the China market enabled this oil to be sold at a low price, but it was found to be inferior in quality, and it was generally used for adulteration with the better and more expensive grades sold by the leading oil companies here. Among sundries, imports

LITERATURE FOR THE TROOPS.

Hongkong Gifts Appreciated in Egypt.

The Postmaster General (Mr. S. B. C. Rose) has received the following letter from the Postmaster General of the Egyptian Post Office, which will no doubt be of interest to many persons both in Hongkong and in the Coast Ports who have been kind enough to send parcels of newspapers and pictorials to our wounded in the Egyptian Hospitals. All such parcels are transmitted by the Hongkong Post Office free of charge:—

General Post Office.

Alexandria, 9th May, 1917.

Dear Sir,—I trust you will be good enough to convey to the kind donors of books, magazines, etc., the great appreciation that exists in the Army here of their presents which arrive very regularly. When the Hospitals are full, the literature reaches them through the British Red Cross Library. When there are few patients, the United Services Welfare Society distributes it to the units in the field. There is no wastage and the books etc., are sent to one or other of these Agencies the day they arrive.

With renewed thanks for your kindness in the matter.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

(Sd) N. R. BORTON,

Postmaster General,

Egypt.

The Postmaster General,

Hongkong.

BANDMAN OPERA CO.

"The Girl in the Taxi."

Though there was a rather meagre audience at the Theatre Royal last night, when the Bandman Opera Company presented "The Girl in the Taxi," the players were not one whit affected, and the whole piece went through without a dull moment. The piece is very much misnamed, but this does not rob it of its large store of humour, and in the Bandman Opera Company there are actors and actresses who know just in what way to treat it. A better part might have been found for Miss Majorie Manners, but, nevertheless, in the role of Suzanne, the very beautiful, though somewhat wayward wife of a French perfume manufacturer, she acquitted herself splendidly. Mr. Compton Couette, as Monsieur Pomarol, was capital. The play would have been something very far short of what it was had Mr. Fred Winn, who took the part of Baron Dauray, been absent. From his entrance on the stage to the time he left it, he kept the audience in a continual roar of laughter, as did Mr. Billy Rex, in the part of Alexis, the head waiter of Jeunesse Dorée, a restaurant of wide repute, where a mix-up of husbands and wives takes place. Mr. Leyland Hodgson, as the spoilt son of Baron Dauray, thirsting for a taste of real life, was exceptionally good, as was also Rene, his cousin. Mr. Alex Kallaway, a usual Miss Gracie Roselyn as the daughter of the Baron was all that could be desired.

To-night the Company give their farewell performance—"High Jinks."

Imports of sugar were 729,000 piculs, as compared with 534,000 piculs in 1915. Stocks in the interior had run very short during 1915, owing to the high prices prevailing then. The year under review opened with prices considerably reduced, so good demand and sales set in, which were continued throughout the year. As regards cigarettes, there was a considerable decrease in the arrivals of first qualities, due to the fact that large quantities are now being made by local factories from imported leaf and sold much cheaper than the imported article.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

One of the most interesting features of the lecture, "Milk and Health," which Sir James Oriberton Brown gave at the Mansion House recently was the high value he set on goat's milk and his strong advocacy of the use of it in view of a possible milk famine. The prejudice against the milk of the goat in this country is widespread, but it is a prejudice rooted in fallacies. Goat's milk is not unpalatable, as is commonly supposed, and it is not indigestible. On the contrary, it is more digestible than cow's milk, or doctors would not prescribe it for infants and invalids; and it is more nourishing, as it is richer in fat. It is also more uniformly innocuous, for the goat's liability to tuberculosis is negligible. Add to this the lower cost of keep and a relatively greater yield, and the advantage the goat holds over the often harmful and only half-necessary cow is decided, and in these days of high infant mortality and the six-penny quart should be decisive.

The butting in of the goat on the milk market, however, would not only bring down the price of cow's milk; it would also preserve its integrity, says the *Manchester Guardian*. If the milk-cow, with its known limitations, were to compete successfully with its more perfectly yielding rival, its milk would have to be convincingly pure. The faking devices—from synthetic powders to the simplest dilution—by which dealers now dodge the Board of Agriculture's all too lenient standard, and the yet more sinister process of "feeding down" the cows, by which they keep on the windy side of it would all have to be dropped. Milk, whether from cow or goat, would be clean, it would not be devitalised, it would be cheap, and we may hope that it would be ample. That it is not simple now is shown by the recent statement of the Board of Agriculture that the increase in the dairy herd has not been proportionate to the increase in the population, for in 1870 there were 83.8 cows and heifers per thousand people; in 1911 only 69.2. If only to make good this deficiency, then, the milk-goat should be held less as a rival to the cow than as an ally.

Leon, the reprobation of which is of such importance to the French offensive, has from very early times (writes a correspondent to a Home paper) played a notable part both in military and ecclesiastical history. The town, which is the capital of the department of the Aisne, is situated 300 feet above the Ardennes River, and stands on an isolated ridge, with a rampart promenade commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. Its military value has been recognised from the days of the Romans, and it is now famous, with La Fere and Rheims, a triangle of strong fortresses. During the Hundred Years War it fell into the hands of the English, but was subsequently recaptured by the French. A remarkable straight staircase of several hundred steps leads direct from the railway station in the plain up to the gates of the town. The citadel is situated at the eastern extremity of the ridge, and at the time of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 the powder magazine was fired at the very moment when the German troops were entering the town, although the place had been surrendered. Over 300 lives were lost in the explosion, the greater proportion being Frenchmen. The bishopric of Leon dates from the fifteenth century, but after passing through various vicissitudes it was finally lost at the Revolution. It is to be hoped that the Cathedral will be spared by the enemy. It is regarded by authorities as a very fine example of twelfth and thirteenth century art, its west front ranking next to that of Notre Dame at Paris in purity. It contains some excellent examples of thirteenth century stained glass.

Military Cross Awarded. Capt. V. T. Eagles, R.A.M.C., late of Kuala Lumpur, has been awarded the Military Cross.

VIOLENT CHINESE
SEAMEN.

The Story Told at the Inquest.

The facts concerning the shooting by the third officer of a British steamer of a Chinese fireman named Cheong Hup, during a mutiny on the high seas, were investigated at the Dale-street Coroner's Court, Liverpool, recently.

Mr. Pidgeon, solicitor, represented the owners, a Cardiff firm; Mr. Holmes was for the captain and officers; and Mr. Croisdale represented the relatives of the deceased fireman. Mr. Cripps watched the case on behalf of the police.

The first witness called was Jonathan Moore Smith, master of the steamer, who deposed that the crew consisted of 54 hands. There were 11 officers and engineers who were British subjects, and 43 seamen, firemen and stewards who were Chinese. The steamer was a tramp, and on the occasion in question she was bringing to Liverpool a cargo from Baltimore. As soon as they left the latter port they had trouble with the Chinese crew, and the deceased man was a sort of ringleader. On April 3 about 6 o'clock in the morning the fireman's cook went to the cabin where the chief steward was and later the chief steward came to him and complained of having been assaulted and bitten by the fireman's cook in consequence of a dispute about rice, and as to the time when it should be served out to the firemen. They said that they should have had it about 6 o'clock, but the chief steward said he could not give it them until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The firemen were supposed to have rice doled out to them every three days. Witness then went for the fireman's cook, and told him of the complaint against him, and that he would be logged. Witness did not know what his reply was, and the fireman's cook then went to his quarters. Ten minutes later the chief steward complained that the firemen were about to come to his cabin to attack him. Witness then went on deck and saw the firemen on the port side of the bridge deck, although in the ordinary course of their duty they should have been aft. Witness then sent for the second engineer and for the leading fireman to find out what was the matter. The latter then spoke to the firemen and they thereupon returned to their quarters. About noon, however, the men reassembled, and their attitude was such that witness concluded there was going to be a mutiny. The men came armed with files, hammers, and spanners, and witness sent the second engineer to tell the chief steward to stay in his cabin, as he thought they might "go" for him. Later witness saw two of the Chinamen strike the second mate with files in the alleyway, while the third mate was holding up eleven armed Chinamen at the revolver point. Witness went to his cabin to get cartridges for his own revolver, which was in his pocket. On returning to assist the third mate he found Cheong Hup lying dead near him and several other Chinamen examining the body. This was removed to the hospital. The mutineers were then disarmed, and they resumed work, except one man who was put in irons.

Cross-examined.—There was plenty of rice on board for the men. It was only a question of the time of doing it out. Witness never carried a loaded revolver. Mrs. Emily Ah Poob, wife of a ship's steward, said that she had known the deceased man for the last five years. He was about 27 years of age. Mr. Pocock, the second mate, said that having been warned by the chief mate on the morning of the date in question he went on deck, taking his revolver with him. He saw that the firemen were armed with files, spanners, and hammers, and that the captain, second engineer, and chief officer were trying to pacify them. Witness relieved the third officer while the latter went to his cabin for his revolver. The men, after being remonstrated with, went away, but subsequently returned, and three of them made a rush at him with spanners. Witness having previously put his

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

BATHING AT NORTH POINT.
[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—It is very gratifying to me, as no doubt it is to the others who took part in the agitation against the Government's attitude regarding bathing facilities at North Point, to see that the Government has come forward and announced a change of views in the matter. So far, so good, and I think that it will be readily admitted that the *Telegraph* is to be congratulated on the success of the agitation, as it was brought to general notice in the editorial and the correspondence columns of your paper. Now, in regard to what is going to be done by the Government at North Point, no doubt the Hon. Mr. Pollock, in conjunction with the official of the Public Works Department who is to be specially deputed to enquire into the necessary facilities, will do all that can reasonably be expected. What the public really wants is that the beach be kept clean, and that can easily be accomplished by a batch of coolies at low tide removing the large numbers of hard things lying about: things such as "sea urchins," large and small stones, and other similar articles. With the beach, as far as the end of the pier, kept clean, the pier built as substantially as it was last year and perhaps not quite so high, North Point as a bathing place will be a very desirable spot. It is within easy reach of the centre of the city and should thus prove an attraction to many people. Hundreds of people have enjoyed many a "dip" at North Point, and would have continued doing so had the place been kept free of stones, etc. It is to be hoped that the Government will do its best to make the place the attractive bathing place it might easily become.

Enclosing my card,

Yours etc.

J. M.

Hongkong, June 15, 1917.

revolver back in his cabin, had to resist them unarmed. He pushed two of them away and they fell into the lee scuppers. Two others dashed past him and ran for the chief steward's cabin. Witness chased them and closed with them. At the time one of them was striking the chief steward with a file. While witness was struggling with them, the chief officer came to his assistance. Witness saw the deceased strike at the third officer with a spanner (about 14 yards long), and the deceased fell as a result of the shot. In his opinion the third mate's life was in danger at the time.

Charles James Arrowsmith, the second engineer, also gave evidence. He said that deceased had been generally insubordinate from the beginning of the voyage.

Wan So, the chief steward, said that because he did not give out rice when requested to do so by the fireman's cook he was bitten by the latter.

Yat Yau, the chief cook, said he heard one of the men shout "Let's kill the steward and throw him overboard."

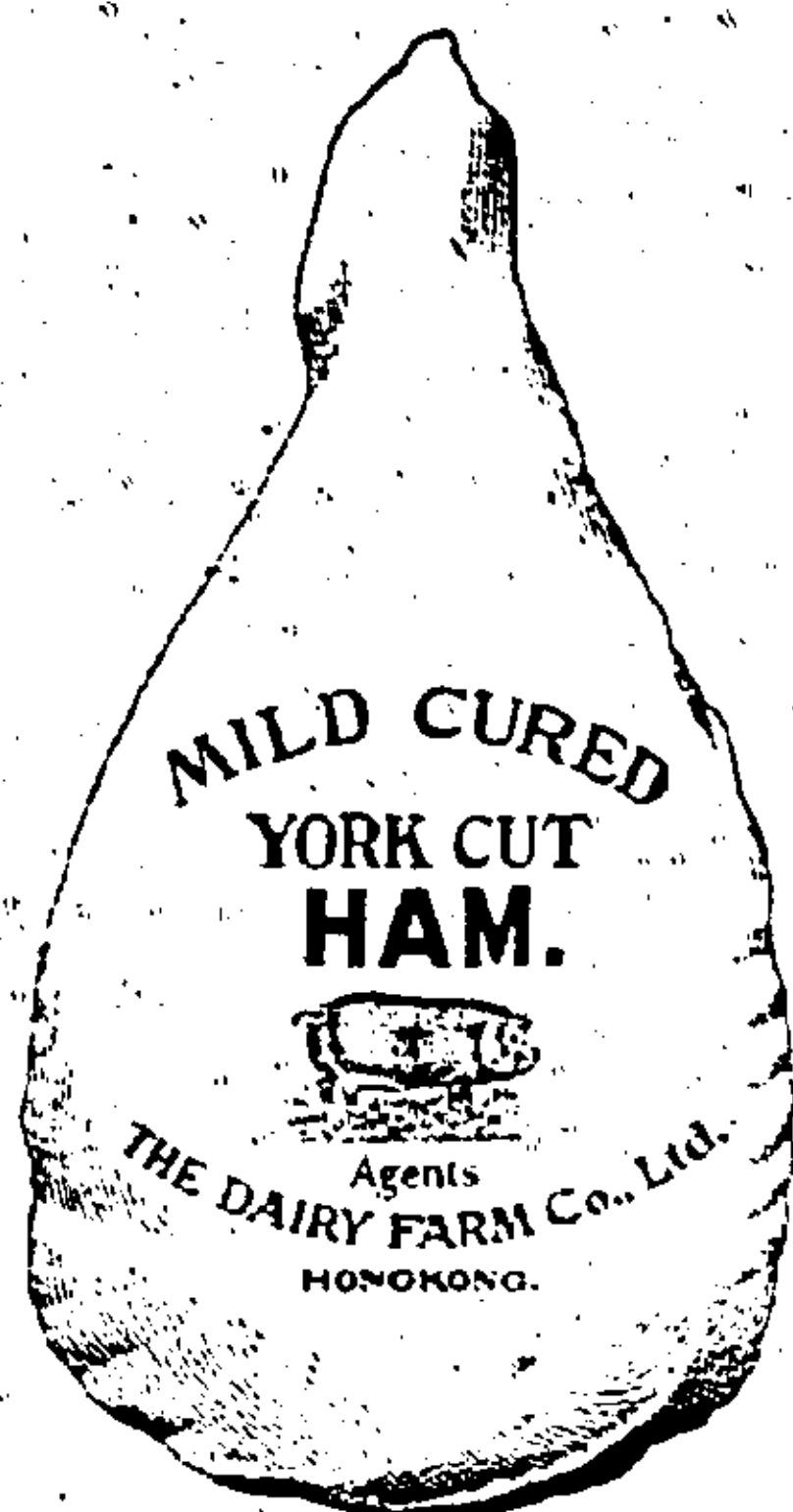
Evidence having been given by other Chinese seamen, Man Li, the fireman's cook, said that he was struck first by the chief steward.

Thomas John Lake, the third mate, said that the men who attacked him were armed with all manner of weapons. They were apparently making for the captain's cabin. As they were crossing the gangway leading in that direction he asked them to stop. On his pointing his revolver at them they retreated, but when he turned to assist the second mate, who was struggling with other Chinamen, the chief mate shouted out to him to look out. Deceased was then rushing at him with a spanner in his hand. He aimed one blow at witness's head, which he succeeded in dodging. Deceased, however, aimed a second blow, and witness then shot him.

The Coroner, in summing up, said the jury had to decide whether the shooting was warranted.

The jury, without any hesitation, thereupon returned a verdict of "justifiable homicide."

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



MILD
AND
OF
DELICATE
FLAVOUR.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

No Peace Understanding with
Entente Powers.

Washington, May 11.—The United States Government retains a free hand in negotiating for the peace of the world. It has not been bound or entangled, formally or informally, in any agreement, written or unwritten, with the Entente Powers concerning the terms of or time for the making of peace.

Mr. Lansing made the above announcement to-day in response to inquiry concerning published reports that the United States had reached a tacit understanding with the British and French Missions visiting here not to negotiate a separate peace with Germany. The reports originated out of a discussion yesterday by Mr. Lansing with the correspondents here on the separate peace question. He told them that, of course, the common-sense thing for the United States to do in a war in which it was co-operating with other nations was to make no move for peace without consulting her Allies. Out of this grew the impression that definite understanding to that effect existed with Great Britain and France. But to-day Mr. Lansing explained that the inference was unwarranted.

Naturally, when the United States thinks it time for the world war to be brought to an end the very first nations to which a suggestion for the termination of the conflict would be addressed would be the Entente Powers. To negotiate directly with the enemy countries would obviously be an unfriendly attitude and one that is quite beyond the range of probability.

But it is precisely because the United States is not bound in any agreement with reference to the time for making peace that her influence for the cessation of the great conflict will be even greater perhaps than it might have been were this country to have remained neutral. The entry of the United States into the war has brought about a closer understanding not only with Great Britain and France for the purposes of military and naval co-operation, but it has developed an intimacy that will be of inestimable value to President Wilson at the peace council which must settle the war.

That Germany has counted on the United States as a sort of balance wheel at the peace conference has more than once been given by friends of Germany as one of the reasons why the entry of America into the conflict has not been altogether unwelcome in Berlin.

Mr. Lansing made it clear that the British and French Governments had made no effort to bind the United States to any agreement concerning peace, and that this Government therefore was not in the position of having committed or declined to negotiate peace. He would not say whether in the many informal talks that have been in progress between the British and French Commissioners and Officials of the United States Government the

EPITAPH.

(Ex-King Constantine has indicated that he is going to Switzerland.—*Daily Paper*.)
Affliction sore long time he bore,
Till "Fast and Loose" was
bored.
He fled from Greece
His woes to ease—
But it's rough on Switzerland!
E. W. H.

YOUR HEALTH AND
APPEARANCE

both suffer if you are a victim of
constipation. The remedy is

PINKETTES

the little gentle-in-nature laxatives which dispel constipation, liverishness, bilious headaches, clear the complexion and purify the breath. Of all chemists, or post free 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

subject of peace terms had been touched on, but it is a logical assumption that the bases of world security along the line, particularly of a world concert or league to insure peace, have been canvassed in President Wilson's conversations with Mr. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, if not also with M. Viviani. There is at any rate every reason to believe that complete harmony exists between the United States and its Allies on the general principle that the present Government of Germany cannot be regarded as likely "to make the world safe for democracy."

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 21st June 1917,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

Comprising:—

Tapestry covered drawing room suite, easy chairs, teak writing tables, bookcases, blackwood tea-pots, pictures, ornaments, electric table fans and lamps, carpets, rugs, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining tables and chairs, teak sideboards, dinner waggons, ice chests, and dessert services, cut-glass, electro-plated ware, cutlery, etc., etc. Single & double iron & teak beds, single and double teak wardrobes with bevelled mirrors, teak dressing tables, marble top washstands, to let sets, etc., etc.

Also

1 Cottage piano by C. Rordorf & Co.

On view from Wednesday, the 20th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

KONINKLYKE PAKET-
VAART, MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"s.s. 's JACOB."

having arrived, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 22nd June, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st June, 1917, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN. Agents.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1917.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

From SAN FRANCISCO,

via HONOLULU, JAPAN

PORTS & SHANGHAI.

"CHINA"

The above mentioned steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo from above ports are requested to send in their Bills of Lading duly endorsed for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their goods from ship's side.

Cargo impeding discharge will be landed at once, and cargo remaining on board after June, 18th will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense into Co's Godown.

Cargo undelivered after THURSDAY, June, 21st, 1917, will be subject to landing and storages charges.

No insurance whatever will be effected.

No claims will be recognised after the goods have left the steamer or Godown.

All chafed and otherwise damaged goods will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on MONDAY, June, 25th, 1917, at 10 A.M.

No claims will be recognised if filed after the 5th July, 1917.

O. H. RITTER,

Agent.

Hongkong, June 15th, 1917.

SAKURA BEER



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ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

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We have now a Choice
Selection in White and
Coloured grounds with
Stripes and Spots, suitable
for Bows and Knots
at prices ranging from
40 cts. each.

MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists.
14 DES VCEUX ROAD.
TELEPHONE NO. 29.

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TELEPHONE 346

JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF
THE CELEBRATED—

"PHOENIX"
RECD
PURE SILK
SOCKS

IN ALL COLOURS.

PRICE \$1.50 each. 6 FOR \$8.00

"Phoenix" is the best silk hosiery made, it is
guaranteed pure silk and has re-enforced
TOES, HEELS and FEET.

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

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Y S A Y E.

(THE FAMOUS BELGIAN VIOLINIST.)

7108 Concerto in E minor.... (Mendelssohn)
7106 Hungarian Dance No. 5.... (Brahms)
7103 Ave Maria.... (Schubert)
36514 Scherzo Valse.... (Chabrier)
36552 Reve D'Enfant.... (Ysaye)

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VCEUX ROAD.

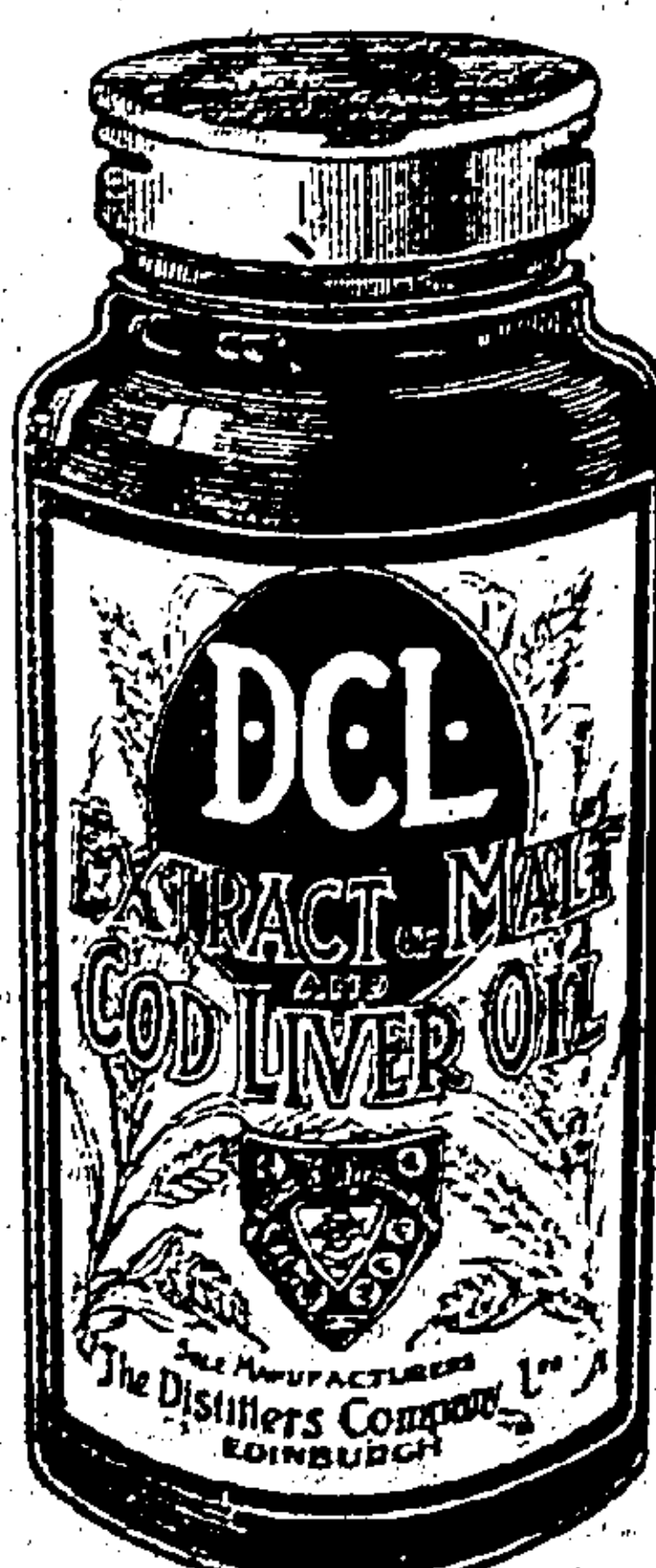
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Malt Extract

with

Cod Liver Oil.



The Distillers Coy.,
the largest firm of
Distillers in the
World, has at its
disposal a supply
of the best and
choicest barley pro-
curable, which is
malted on their own
premises by the most
scientific methods
of manufacture.

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WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or immediate Ports for six months. Round the world and through tickets New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

SHIPPING

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...		
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Keelung, S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama.	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Nema T. 12,500	WED., 20th June, at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama.	Shinaba Maru Capt. Higo T. 12,500	MON., 16th July, at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama.	Suwa Maru Capt. Sekine T. 21,000	TUES., 19th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama.	Aisula Maru Capt. Itsuno T. 16,000	MONDAY, 2nd July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama.	Hilachi Maru Capt. Tomioka T. 13,500	WED., 18th July, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama.	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	FRI., 15th June, at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI and Kobe.	Bombay Maru Capt. Shinohara T. 8,000	SATURDAY, 23rd June, FRIDAY, 15th June.
SHANGHAI and Kobe.	Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki T. 8,000	

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	22nd June.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	3rd July.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	17th July.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	27th July.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	10th Aug.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	25th Aug.

1st class to London G\$348. (271.10.0), return G\$674. (£122).
to San Francisco G\$250. return G\$437.50.
*For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.

Special Rates given to NAVAL, MILITARY, CIVIL SEAFARERS, MISSIONARIES to ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELES.

Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Anyo Maru	18,500 - 15 knots	11th Sept.

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T. DAICO, Agent.
KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos 2374 & 2375.

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Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	17th June at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	19th June at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Kueichow	21st June at 4 p.m.

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MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinua," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" & "Teau."

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For Freight or Passages apply to

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Hongkong June 15, 1917.

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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjiluwong		in port	16th June	Kobe via Moji
Tjikini		2nd July	9th July	SHANGHAI
Tjibodas		27th June	3rd July	Kobe

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	15th June, at noon.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	22nd June, at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 16th June at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yusang	Sun., 17th June at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Wed., 20th June at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 23rd June at noon.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 23rd June at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore, and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

HANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the up tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Swatow when indicated.

BORNEO LINE—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala Lumpur, Labuan, Tawau and Labad Dain.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Cheloo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE... NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies "in all parts of the Commercial World."

BANKERS. FORWARDERS. TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2089.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Japan's Shipping Prosperity.

The continued prosperity of the shipping trade in this country, says the "Japan Chronicle," is strikingly illustrated by the splendid showing made by the Meiji Kaifu Kabushiki Kaisha (Meiji Marine Transport Joint-Stock Company), of Kobe, which has declared a dividend of 50 per cent. per annum. The Company held a general meeting of shareholders on the 25th ult. and passed the following accounts for the last business term:—

Net profit... ¥1,91,090

Brought forward... 573,660

Total... ¥1,764,741

To legal reserve... 60,000

Bonuses to officials... 7,800

Dividend, 10 per cent... 47,083

Extra dividend, 24 per cent... 1,130,000

Carried forward... 519,860

For the preceding term a dividend of 250 per cent. per annum also was paid.

Amalgamation of Two Spinning Companies.

Negotiations, we learn from the "Japan Chronicle," have been proceeding between the Amagasaki and the Settsu Spinning Company concerning a proposal to amalgamate the two companies. These negotiations have now been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Under the arrangements agreed upon it is proposed that the capital of the Amagasaki Spinning Company will be increased from ¥12,500,000 to ¥20,500,000, and that of the Settsu Spinning Company from ¥7,000,000 to ¥10,500,000, and then the two concerns will be combined into a new company with a capital of ¥31,000,000, in 1,220,000 shares. The new company will be the largest spinning concern in Japan, not only in amount of capital but also in point of equipment. The Amagasaki Spinning Company owns 339,848 spindles and the Settsu Spinning Company 207,666 spindles, so that on amalgamation they will have 547,514 spindles, as against 429,892 spindles run by the Toyo Spinning Company and 449,580 spindles by the Kanagafuchi Spinning Company. Taking spinning companies abroad into consideration, the new company will be the second largest in the world. It is said that when the extension of equipment already undertaken by the two companies is realised, it will head the world's list of spinning concerns.

American Loan to Great Britain.

A Washington telegram dated April 25 states:—Secretary McAdoo to-day handed to the British Ambassador a treasury warrant for \$200,000,000, the first loan made to any Foreign Government by the United States under the \$7,000,000,000 war finance measure. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador, handed to Secretary McAdoo a receipt on behalf of the British Government and the transaction was complete. Transfer of the big sum was made in Secretary McAdoo's office in the presence of Lord Curzon, governor of the Bank of England, and officials of the Federal Reserve Board, the Treasury and the British Embassy. The amount of the loan had been despatched to-day in the Federal Reserve banks by bank's subscribing to the \$250,000,000 issue of Treasury certificates of indebtedness due June 30. The \$50,000,000 remaining of the issue will be disposed of in a manner yet to be announced by Secretary McAdoo. The loan will take the place of a private loan which Great Britain had planned to obtain from J. P. Morgan & Co. on securities of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Arrangements looking to the issue by the Morgan house had been under way for some time when Secretary McAdoo requested that they be deferred and indicated that the Government would meet Great Britain's immediate needs. Incidentally, Great Britain will save more than \$3,000,000 annually in interest charges by obtaining the loan from the Government instead of from private institutions, as the Government's interest rate will be 3 1/2 per cent compared with a minimum of 5 per cent which Great Britain would have had to pay on a private loan. Discussion of Great Britain's further needs in the immediate future was continued at conference by Secretary McAdoo, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice and Lord Curzon and later at a luncheon given by the Federal Reserve Board. Great Britain is spending, it is represented, approximately \$18,000,000 a day for foodstuffs and munitions in the United States. Her needs, therefore, approximate \$225,000,000 a month.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT.
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KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN
DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited
number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences
and carries a duly qualified surgeon.
For freight and passage apply to—
Yok Building. Tel. 1574. JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons Each.
Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.
The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.
S.S. "ECUADOR" June 20.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" July 18.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" Aug. 15.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over
head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &
Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special
care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
Fares are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian
Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to—
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

FRIDAY, 15th JUNE, 1917.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.30 p.m. Heungshan.

SATURDAY, 16th JUNE, 1917.
8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Fatshan.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 17th JUNE, 1917.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN."

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at
9 a.m. and return from Macao at 5 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
The attention of the Public is drawn to special facilities afforded by the Police
Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station
facing the Company's wharf thus avoiding delay and trouble in having to apply at
the Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday at 4 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday
and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 tons.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other
leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice
versa by the Company's direct steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday, excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
KOWLOON, MANILA (China) Branch, opposite the Bank of China.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dis- patched.
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.			
San Francisco via Japan	Tjisondari	J.C.J.L.	19, June
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Shidzuoka	M. N. Y. K.	20, June
San Francisco via Japan	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	22, June
San Francisco via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	23, June
San Francisco via Japan	P. Juliana	J.C.J.L.	28, June
San Francisco via Japan	Peria M.	T. K. K.	3, July
San Francisco via Japan	Bintang	J.C.J.L.	13, July
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. K. K.	17, July
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.	27, July
San Francisco via Japan	Teoyo M.	T. K. K.	1, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	25, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	China	P. M. S. S.	5, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Anjo M.	T. K. K.	11, Sept.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Shanghai via Swatow	Esang	J. M. Co.	15, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	15, June
Shanghai and Kobe	Kirin M.	N. Y. K.	15, June
Kobe	Tjiuwong	J.C.J.L.	16, June
Manila	Yunsang	J. M. Co.	17, June
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	17, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Yunsang	J. M. Co.	17, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	19, June
Shanghai	Japan	D. S. & Co.	19, June
Haiphong	Chenan	B. & S.	19, June
Tientsin	Loksang	J. M. Co.	20, June
Sandakan	Kueichow	B. & S.	2, June
Manila	Mausang	J. M. Co.	23, June
Shanghai and Kobe	Longsang	J. M. Co.	23, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	23, June
Kobe	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	2, July
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J.C.J.L.	3, July
Victoria, B.C. & Japan	Tjikini	J.C.J.L.	9, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Isaba M.	N. Y. K.	16, July
	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	18, July

SHIPPING.

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE.

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE.

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCH" LLOYD)

JOINT SERVICE

between NETHERLAND'S EAST INDIES, SINGAPORE,
HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via Nagasaki,
Yokohama and Honolulu:

Steamers. to sail.
"PRINSES JULIANA" 28th June.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first
and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars please apply to:—

JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.

Agents:—JAYA PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ECUADOR."

From SAN FRANCISCO.

HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,

SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel

having arrived from above ports,

Consignment of cargo are hereby

informed that their cargo is being

landed at their risk into the

Hazardous and/or hazardous God-

downs of the Hongkong & Kow-

loon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.,

Kowloon, and stored at Consig-

neers' Risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby

notified that they must produce

an Import Permit signed by the

Superintendent of Imports &

Exports Hongkong before bill of

lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged

goods are to be left in the God-

downs where they will be ex-

amined on Monday 18th, inst.,

at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented

within a month of the steamer's

arrival here, after which they

cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted

after the goods have left the

Godowns and all goods remain-

ing undelivered after June 19th

1917, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever

will be effected.

Consignees are requested to

send in their bills of lading for

countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

B. C. MORTON,

General Agent.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1917.

CONSIGNEES

THE FRANK WATERHOUSE
STEAMSHIP LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SEATTLE & JAPAN

PORTS.

The Steamship

"BANKOKU MARU,"

having arrived from the above

ports, Consignees of cargo by her

are hereby informed that all

goods are being landed at their

risk into the hazardous and/or

extra hazardous Godowns of the

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf

and Godown Company, Limited,

whence, and/or from the wharves,

delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 15th

June, at 5 p.m. will be subject

to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged

packages are to be left in the

Godowns where they will be

examined on 15th June, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must

be presented within 10 days of

arrival otherwise they will not

be recognized.

No fire insurance will be

effected by us in any case what-

ever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-

signed by Messrs. Goddard &

Douglas.

JARDINE, MATHESON

& CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1917.

For a good solid meal's is

Cards or Table d'Hôte with

Wines & Liquors at the Best

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

NOTICES.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO
THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS of the WORLD at
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CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE"
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of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic address "COUPON." THOS. COOK & SON,

Telephone No. 524 P. HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in
Reservoirs on June 1, 1917.CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER
WORKS LEVEL.

	1916.	1917.
Tyran	104.00	104.00
Tyran	104.00	104.00
Tyran	104.00	104.00
Tyran	104.00	104.00
Tyran	104.00	104.00
Tyran	104.00	104.00
Tyran	104.00	104.00
Tyran	104.00	104.00
Tyran	104.00	104.00
Tyran	104.00	104.00

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND
DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1916.	1917.
Tyran	104.00	104.00
Tyran	104.00	104.00
Tyran	104.00	104.00
Tyran	104.00	104.00
Tyran	104.00	104.00
Tyran	104.00	104.00
Tyran	104.00	104.00
Tyran	104.00	104.00
Tyran	104.00	104.00
Tyran	104.00	104.00

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District
in millions and decimals of gallons during the month
of May, 1917.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1916.	1917.
Kowloon	104.00	104.00
Kowloon	104.00	104.00
Kowloon	104.00	104.00
Kowloon	104.00	104.00
Kowloon	104.00	104.00
Kowloon	104.00	104.00
Kowloon	104.00	104.00
Kowloon	104.00	104.00
Kowloon	104.00	104.00
Kowloon	104.00	104.00

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND
DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1916.	1917.
Kowloon	104.00	104.00
Kowloon	104.00	104.00
Kowloon	104.00	104.00
Kowloon	104.00	104.00
Kowloon	104.00	104.00
Kowloon	104.00	104.00
Kowloon	104.00	104.00
Kowloon	104.00	104.00
Kowloon	104.00	104.00
Kowloon	104.00	104.00

The Government Analyst's reports show that the
water is of excellent quality.W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority
Public Works Department.MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.The China Mail Steamship Co.'s S.S.
CHINA left Shanghai yesterday, Tues-
day p.m. and is due to arrive here on
Friday, June 15, at 9 a.m.MITSUBISHI GOSHI
KWAISHA
(MITSUBISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISS-
IDAKE, YOSHINOYA, MOJO, KAWA-
ZUTA, SATO, KANADA, SHINBE,
KAWAYAMADA, SIBAI and OTSUKA
Collieries.
Agents for SAKITO COAL.HEAD OFFICE:—
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI,
MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU,
OTARU, MURORAN, HAKODATE,
KOBÉ, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKO-
HAMA, NAGOYA, TSUBUGA, YLADU,
VOSTOK, HAKTOW, PEKING,
LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI,
HONGKONG, HAIPHONG and
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Code: A. A. B. A. 5th Ed., West-
ern Union, and Bentley's
AGENCIES:—CHINKIANG—Messrs. GRAB-
ING & CO., MANILA—Messrs.
MACDONALD & CO., SINGA-
PORE—Messrs. BORNEO CO.,
LTD., GLASGOW—Messrs. A. R.
BROWN, McFARLANE & CO., LTD.For Particulars, apply to—
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Manager,
Hongkong, No. 2, PedderTSANG FOOK.
PIANO & ORGANS REPAIRED, TUN-
ED, WORK & FINISH GUARANTEED.
LOWEST CHARGES. CONSISTENT
WITH BEST WORKMANSHIP. ESTI-
MATES GIVEN ON REQUEST.ADVERTISE
WITH US, OUR CHARGE IS
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PER PAGE
DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.
Pedder Street. Telephone 1906.

SINGON & CO.

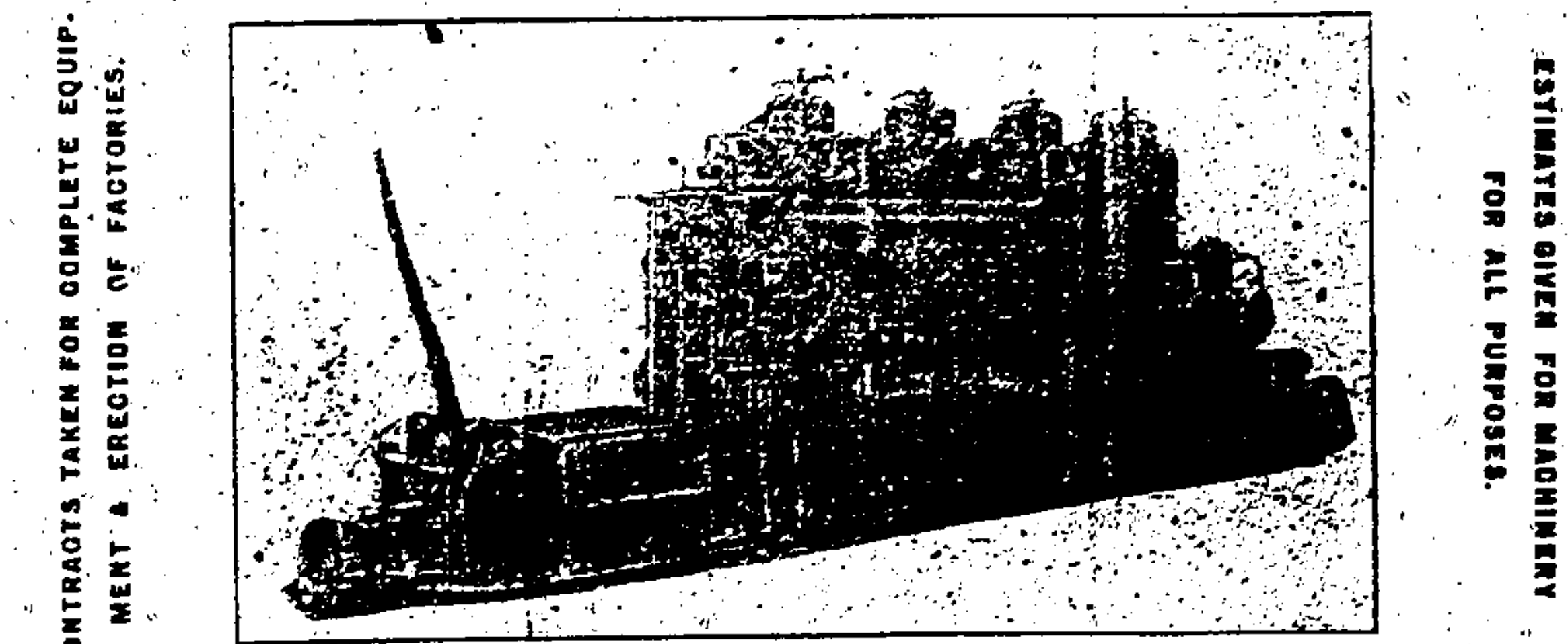
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IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD-
WARE MERCHANTS, Wholesale
and Retail Dealers in: Pig Iron and
Foundry Castings, General Store-
keepers and Ship Chandlers. Nos. 35, and
37, High Street, and Street, west
of Central Market. Telephone No. 314.THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
Just arrived, Large Shipments of
Choicest Fruits.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

Machinery Department,

5 Duddell Street.



HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

left to chance. Ships are to be manufactured just as are automobiles and other articles that are standardised, and in order to carry out this plan the vessels will have straight sides and flat decks. The question of arming them is uncertain," he replied. "It is a matter for the Government to decide. I believe that they will be built capable of mounting guns, but of that matter I am not authorised to speak." The building of wooden ships capable of bearing the strain of rough weather on the Atlantic, and still be of sufficient size to carry considerable cargo, is one that has been the subject of dispute among shipping men, but the designers of the wooden craft are sure they will be able to do effective service. The plans have been carefully gone over by the Government architects, and are said to meet the approval of Major Gen. Goehals. It is believed, moreover, by those who are to build the fleet that the problem of building ships large enough to make them economical has been solved. This accomplishment, if successful, will open up great resources in shipbuilding. The standardisation of parts and the simplification of construction will mean that the labour employed will not have to be as skilled as were the ship carpenters of the olden days.

Increased Dock Dues at Bristol.

The B.istol Corporation recently authorised the Docks Committee to increase the dues on ships and goods by 5 per cent. to meet the increased labourage charges due to the recent advance in dock workers' pay. It was mentioned that some of the leading people using the docks instead of Liverpool or other ports were alarmed by the increases, particularly in warehousing. They had been assured that the advance was only temporary, and would be reconsidered after the war. This was definitely stated in the Dock Committee's report, and it was hoped this would meet the difficulty.

Cost of Naval Defence.

Considering the vast work they are engaged in, the comparative cheapness of naval defence is greatly to be wondered at. We learn, says the *Navy*, that the war at present is costing nearly seven million pounds a day, and of that, the cost of maintaining the Navy is less than one-twelfth, or £179,238 a day for the year. This fact should be remembered, as it is the Navy that makes it possible for this country to wage the war at all. According to the Auditor General's report on the Navy Appropriation Account for the year 1915-16, appears an item of £5,090, which has been abandoned as irrecoverable, as it represents public money in vessels lost during the war; but as £3,700 was in Treasury notes, it is not to this extent a loss to the Exchequer.

The Range of the U-Boat.

The appalling difficulty with which the Admiralty is confronted in meeting the submarine menace will be apparent from reflection upon the vast distances over which the enemy U-boats now operate, says the *Navy*. to hand. The submarine attacks merchant ships by indirect as well as direct methods. The laying of mines in frequented ocean routes is not less perilous to our shipping than the direct assault by gunfire and torpedo. Mines have been laid at Colombo, off the Gulf of Aden and around the Cape. Indeed, it is obvious that the mine-laying submarine is now finding its way into all the oceans, and leaves its deadly burden behind it in waters in which our merchantmen travelled hitherto in perfect security. The Admiralty are developing their plans with great energy, and the Navy may be trusted to do its work with its characteristic efficiency, but the process of crippling world wide piracy necessarily takes time. We are confident the resources of the British sailor are fully equal to the exigencies of the new crisis, but those who guide the fortunes of the Navy must be left free to accomplish their task in the fulness of time. The public must be patient and must give its whole-hearted confidence and sympathy to the Board of Admiralty and our ever-vigilant seamen afloat.

Mr. Edison's Submarine Detector.

One of the most important inventions Thomas A. Edison is at present endeavouring to perfect is a submarine detector, by which U boats can be detected by sound transmission from a long distance at sea. Mr. Edison considers that his work has not progressed far enough yet for any details to be made known, but if his invention succeeds he has no doubt that submarine defence will be revolutionised and the terror of the U boats ended at one blow.

Triton Company.

The Triton Steamship Company, one of the smaller Dutch concerns, pays a dividend of 100 per cent. an increase of 60 per cent. as compared with the previous year. This was due largely to the profitable employment of the steamers Terschelling and Texel in the trade with North and South American ports, despite the fact that a certain amount of grain had to be carried for account of the Dutch Government at rates lower than those ruling in the open market.

United States Seizure of German Shipping.

At a "direct result of the United States declaration of war against Germany, the large fleet of German steamers which were lying in ports of the United States were immediately interned. When news was received concerning this fleet of steamers, it was felt in certain British shipping circles that the United States Government might encounter a difficulty in finding a sufficient number of qualified shipmasters and officers to navigate them. The council of the Mercantile Marine Service Association thereupon got into touch with the United States Embassy and placed at their disposal the services of the masters and officers, members of the association, who were unemployed at the moment. The secretary of the association is now in receipt of a letter from the United States Embassy, expressing appreciation of his kind offer to furnish a list of qualified shipmasters and officers of British birth who are willing to assist the United States, and stating that "this has been referred to the Naval Attache of the Embassy to be acted upon." The secretary of the M.M.S.A. Tower building, Water-street, Liverpool, will be pleased to register the name of any unemployed masters and officers who are willing to serve under "Old Glory."

—*Journal of Commerce.*

Delaying Admiralty Vessels.

Two of four men who caused the detention of an Admiralty chartered vessel on the 6th April by failing to be on board at the proper time were brought before the South Shields bench recently. They were Wm. Devine and Thomas O'Neil, and the charge was one of having failed to proceed to sea in the vessel, Mr. Lancaster of Newcastle, who prosecuted, explained that the vessel was engaged in the Admiralty coasting trade under six months' articles. She was in the Tyne prior to the 7th inst, and in spite of orders to the contrary four of the crew, including the two defendants, left the vessel, and did not return, causing the vessel to be detained for a considerable time. Lieut.-Sergt. Wilson said he received Devine in custody from the Sunderland police on

Saturday. On being charged, he said: "I did not fail to proceed to sea in the ship at all. I left the ship on the Monday previous to the 6th. I didn't intend going back in her, and I sent a message to the captain to that effect with the other three men. Witness told him he knew perfectly well he was on a running agreement, and that it was the proper thing for him to give 24 hours' notice." He replied, yes, I know that. Witness received O'Neill in custody from the Scotland police this morning; his excuse was: I lost the last train on Thursday night and I could not get a train on Good Friday morning until 8 o'clock. When I got to S nth Shields the ship had gone. My bag and provisions were on board. D'vine told the bench that he hurt his ankle, and was unfit to go on the vessel; it was not better yet. The bench imposed a fine of \$5 each. —Journal of Commerce.

Tientsin Shipping.
In his report of the trade of Tientsin for 1916, Mr. F. W. Mrze, the Commissioner of Chinese Maritime Customs at that port, makes the following observations under the heading of "Shipping":
—The entries amounted to 831 steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 961,292 tons; and the clearances to 873 steamers, representing 957,149 tons, which gives a total shipping of 1,704 vessels, with a tonnage of 1,918,441 tons, as against 1,962 vessels, with a tonnage of 2,233,403 tons, for the previous year. Arrivals and departures under every flag showed a decrease, which was most noticeable under the Chinese flag, because at the beginning of summer the Chinese Government appropriated five of the regular coasting steamers of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company for use as military transports carrying troops to the South, and they were absent from the port until towards the end of the year. During May the strike of the officers and engineers of the China Coast Guild caused a suspension for two weeks of British shipping using the port. The Blue Funnel line in summer suspended the sailing of their regular monthly steamer direct from England to Taku Bar, probably because there was insufficient cargo offering, and because more remunerative freights existed elsewhere. There was a great lack of tonnage throughout the year for all European ports, and allotments of cargo space were difficult to obtain. However, during the first half of the year, especially there seemed to be more ships on the Trans-Pacific trade than there was cargo offering, so freights in some instances were lower than pre-war rates. This resulted in much more cargo than usual being shipped for America via Japanese ports than by coasting steamers to Shanghai for transshipment. The number of foreign passengers travelling by coast steamers to and from the port decreased from 6,244 in 1915 to 3,053. This was due to the cheaper and faster transport facilities offered by the railways to the South, and to meet this competition the steamer companies toward the end of the year lowered all their passenger rates, both single and return, by 25 per cent.

NEW THE SITUATION

on the market for beer, of course you will settle on PRIMO because it has been tried, proved and endorsed by all lovers of wholesome beer. An ideal beverage for summer months.

Stocked by All Wine and Spirit Merchants and Hotels in the Colony.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

16, Queen's Road Central.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.	
OFFICIAL PRICES.	
BANKS.	
H. K. & S. Banks a.	\$700
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Cantons n.	\$342½
North China s.	£ 150
Unions s. & sa.	\$860
Yangtzes n. ex 73	\$200
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires b.	\$146
H. K. Fires n.	\$327½
SHIPPING.	
Douglases b. & sa.	\$86
Steamboats sa.	\$17.50
Indos (Def.) s.	\$108
Indos (Pref.) s.	\$40
Shells sa.	115/-
Ferries n.	\$29½
REFINERIES.	
Sugars sa.	\$101
Malabons ss.	\$80
MINING	
Kallangs b.	33/-
Langkats s.	£ 16
Raubos n.	\$2.45
Tronohs n.	28/9
Urals n.	54/-
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.	
H. K. Wharves n.	\$78
Kowloon Docks n.	\$120
Shai Docks b.	£ 90½
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.	
Centrals n.	\$39
H. K. Hotels s.	\$100
Land Invest. b.	\$98
H'ph'eys Est. sa.	\$6.80
K'loon Lands b.	\$38
Shai Lands b.	£ 80
West Points b.	\$ 75
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewos sa.	£ 1573¼
Kung Yiks sa.	£ 143¼
Shai Cottons b. & sa.	£ 123
Yangtzepeops b.	£ 175½
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Borneos n.	\$ 7
China Light & P.n.	\$4.50
Providents b.	\$7.70
Dairy Farms n.	\$28
Green Islands b.	\$7.70
H. K. Electrics b. & sa.	\$ 49
H. K. Ice Co., n.	\$151
Ropes b.	\$27½
Steel Foundries n.	\$10
Trams, Low Level n.	\$6.50
Trams, Peak, old n.	\$9.10
Trams, Peak, new n.	cts. 90
Laundries b.	\$3.40
U. Waterboats n.	\$18
Watsons b.	\$ 6
Wm. Powells s.	\$6.50
Morning Posts n.	\$29
CORRECTED TO NOON FRIDAY JUNE 15, 1917.	
BENJAMIN & POTTS, Share and General Broker Princes Building. Tel. address: Broker.	
EXCHANGE.	
SELLING.	
T/T	2/53¼
Demand	2/5 7/16
30 d/s.	2/5 9/16
60 d/s.	2/5 11/16
4 m/s.	2/53¼
T/T Shanghai.	Nom.
T/T Singapore	104½
T/T Japan	113¾
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francis- } co & New York }	58¼
T/T Java	14 1½
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T Frances	3.33½
Demand, Paris	3.34
BUYING.	
4 m/s. L/C	2/6¼
4 m/s. D/P	2/6½
6 m/s. L/C	2/6½
30 d/s. Sydney & } Melbourne }	2/6½
30 d/s. San Franc- } isco & New York }	59½
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. Frances	3.45¼
6 m/s. Frances	3.50½
Demand, Germany..	—
Demand, New York.	58¾
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay ...	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta...	Nom.
Demand, Manila ...	116¼
Demand, Singapore.	104½
On Haiphong	39½ prem
On Saigon	31½ prem
On Bangkok	62¾
Sovereign	8.10 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz. ...	47.40
Bar Silver, per oz. ...	39 1/16
SUBSIDIARY COINS.	
DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
Chinese, 20 cts. pieces 4 7/8 %dis	
Chinese, 10 " " 4 7/8 %dis	
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces par.	
Hongkong 10 " " par.	

**BANK OF CANTON,
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**FOREIGN EXCHANGE and
General Banking Business
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**INTEREST ON FIXED
DEPOSITS:**

For 3 Months 3% per annum.
For 6 Months 4% per annum.
For 12 Months 4½% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.

**BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE
DE CHINE.**

Capital (¼ Paid up) ...Frans 45,000,000
President - André Berthelot
General Manager A. J. Pernotte.

**HEAD OFFICE:
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts
and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and
exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager

HONGKONG BRANCH:
Queen's Building. Tel. No. 338
Hongkong, 14th May, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

**PEAK TRAMWAY CO.
LIMITED.**

TIME TABLE.

7.00 A.M. TO	8.00 A.M.	EVERY 15 MIN.
8.00 A.M. TO	10.00 A.M.	" 15 MIN.
10.00 A.M. TO	11.00 A.M.	" 15 MIN.
11.00 A.M. TO	12.45 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
12.45 P.M. TO	1.45 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
1.45 P.M. TO	2.45 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
2.45 P.M. TO	3.45 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
3.45 P.M. TO	4.00 P.M.	" 15 MIN.

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 P.M. and 9 P.M. 9.30 to
11.00 P.M. every half hour.
11.00 P.M. to 11.45 P.M.
every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAY:

7.00 A.M. TO	8.00 A.M.	EVERY 15 MIN.
8.00 A.M. TO	10.30 A.M.	" 15 MIN.
10.30 A.M. TO	11.00 A.M.	" 15 MIN.
11.00 A.M. TO	12.00 Noon	" 15 MIN.
12.00 Noon TO	1.00 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
1.00 P.M. TO	3.30 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
3.30 P.M. TO	6.30 P.M.	" 15 MIN.
6.30 P.M. TO	8.00 P.M.	" 15 MIN.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS:

Extra Car at Midnight

SPECIAL CARS

By Arrangement at the Company's Office

Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road.

* Season and punch tickets available for
cars not already full, running at the time due
to the Company's time tables, but not for spe-
cial cars, can be obtained on application at
the Company's Office. Note that the Ticket will
be issued until payment therefor has been re-
ceived in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro-
und order representing Bank Notes or Cash.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & CO.

**THE CHINA PROVIDENT
LOAN AND MORTGAGE
CO., LTD.**

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
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Loans made on the Provident System.

**TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,
ATTORNEY, &c. Undertaken and Executed.**

(Rates and Particulars on Application)
To The Office of)

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO
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**MARTIN'S
APOL STEEL
PILLS**

A French Remedy for all Irrregularities
of Menstruation. It is the best of all the
Menstrual Pills in the World. It does not
cause any new Irregularities. It does not
cause any new Diseases. It does not cause
any new Pain. It does not cause any new
Discomfort. All Chemists and Druggists sell them.
It is sold in all parts of the world. Ask for
MARTIN'S APOL STEEL PILLS.

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APOL STEEL
PILLS**

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
Cannot be Beatens. If Equalee
for Bread, Cakes, Confectionery,
and meals with Wines & Liquors

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling £1,500,000 at 2½ ..
..... = \$15,000,000
Silver ...\$18,500,000

Reserve Liability of \$33,500,960

Proprietors \$15,000,000
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J. A. Phamse, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
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C. V. Oakley, Esq., F. B. L. Bolyard,
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Messrs. N. J. Stabb, Esq.,
Shepherd & Co., Ltd.,
London Bankers—London County and
Westminster, Limited.

Hongkong-Interest Allowed i
On Current Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent
BASED ON THE DAILY BALANCE.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 1½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 1½ per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 1½ per cent. per annum.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

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the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.
Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
Minimum monthly balances at 1½ per cent. per annum.
Deposits may transfer, at their option, balances
of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai
Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4
per cent. per annum.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1825.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,500,000
PROPRIETORS £1,500,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Business
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED
DEPOSITS received for 1 year or longer periods, at
rates which will be quoted on application.
T. C. TOWNING,
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1913.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Head Office 15, Gracechurch Street, London.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed " 1,125,000
Paid Up " 582,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

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The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited
BRANCHES:
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Colonbo Delhi
Galle
Hongkong
Rangoon
Shanghai
Singapore
Yokohama
Panama Colon
San Francisco
Santo Domingo
Santiago
Batavia
Manila
Peking
Hankow
Hongkong
San Francisco

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange
business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1½ per cent
per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposits
at rates which may be ascertained on application.
C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:
37 Wall St., New York.

LONDON OFFICE:
25 Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS U.S. \$65,000,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS U.S. \$1,010,000
U.S. \$7,510,000

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY CALCUTTA CANTON
COLON HANKOW HONGKONG
KAO PAO MANILA PANAMA
PEKING SAN FRANCISCO SANTO DOMINGO
SHANGHAI SINGAPORE
TIENTSIN YOKOHAMA

Through its close affiliation with The National City Bank of New York, the above bank is able to offer the Services of the Branches of that Institution in China, South America, and elsewhere, namely:
BAHIA BUENOS AIRES GENOA HAVANA
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All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE HOOG,
Manager.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1916.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 40,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 21,300,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

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Amoy Hankow
Beiping Canton
Chefoo Chongchun
Dairen Harbin
Hankow Kobe
Kobe Macao
London Lyons
Manila Peking
Shanghai Singapore
Tientsin Yokohama

Agencies
Amoy Canton
Chefoo Chongchun
Dairen Harbin
Hankow Kobe
Kobe Macao
London Lyons
Manila Peking
Shanghai Singapore
Tientsin Yokohama

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Deposits
received for fixed periods of 1 year or longer periods
at rates which may be ascertained on application.

YOSHIO OKADA

Hongkong, 19th May, 1913.

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